

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
Budget Change Proposal - Cover Sheet
DF-46 (REV 08/15)

Fiscal Year 2016-17	Business Unit 3940	Department State Water Resources Control Board	Priority No. 2
Budget Request Name 3940-402-BCP-BR-2016-MR		Program 3565-DRINKING WATER	Subprogram

Budget Request Description

Lead and Copper Rule Enhancements and Oversight Including Development of School Sampling Protocols and Guidance and Drinking Water Program Federal information reporting requirements.

Budget Request Summary

The State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) requests 2 permanent positions and \$480,000 Safe Drinking Water Account (SDWA) to: (1) develop and implement guidance documents based on the federal Lead and Copper Rule for public water systems and their customers, including local educational agencies and (2) address US EPA-identified deficiencies in State Water Resource Control Board reporting of public water system compliance with federal reporting requirements.

Requires Legislation <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	Code Section(s) to be Added/Amended/Repealed	
Does this BCP contain information technology (IT) components? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <i>If yes, departmental Chief Information Officer must sign.</i>	Department CIO	Date
For IT requests, specify the date a Special Project Report (SPR) or Feasibility Study Report (FSR) was approved by the Department of Technology, or previously by the Department of Finance. <input type="checkbox"/> FSR <input type="checkbox"/> SPR Project No. Date:		

If proposal affects another department, does other department concur with proposal? ☐ Yes ☐ No
Attach comments of affected department, signed and dated by the department director or designee.

Prepared By <i>[Signature]</i>	Date 5/13/16	Reviewed By <i>[Signature]</i>	Date 5/13/16
Department Director <i>[Signature]</i>	Date 5/13/16	Agency Secretary <i>[Signature]</i>	Date 5/13/16

Department of Finance Use Only

Additional Review: ☐ Capital Outlay ☐ ITCU ☐ FSCU ☐ OSAE ☐ CALSTARS ☐ Dept. of Technology

BCP Type: ☐ Policy ☐ Workload Budget per Government Code 13308.05

PPBA Original Signed By: Ellen Moratti	Date submitted to the Legislature 5/13/16
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Analysis of Problem

A. Budget Request Summary

This two-part request is for \$480,000 Safe Drinking Water Account for two years, and \$240,000 ongoing in out-years and 2.0 Division of Drinking Water (DDW) positions to provide resources to improve the ability of the DDW to provide more accurate, timely, and complete reporting of California drinking water data. The two-year limited-term resources will work to develop and distribute guidance and informational documentation based on the federal Lead and Copper Rule for public water systems to help improve local public health outcomes.

Administering the Lead and Copper Rule (LCR) In a letter received from US EPA on February 29, 2016, (copy attached) the US EPA has noted that DDW should work with the US EPA to identify strategies and actions to improve the safety and sustainability of our drinking water systems. Additional resources are required to work with the US EPA to develop and distribute guidance related to the Lead and Copper Rule.

Incomplete Quarterly Reporting of Required Public Water System Compliance Information

In a letter sent to the State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water, on January 29, 2016, the US EPA identified two specific areas of concern with the current inability of California to meet federal drinking water regulatory program requirements. The first component, an inability to meet federal requirements for onsite review of water systems, known as "sanitary surveys" was previously addressed in an April 1 Finance Letter.

The second component, addressed as part of this proposal, concerns improving California's ability to meet federal requirements for quarterly reporting of required public water system compliance information.

Currently DDW is only able to report approximately 30 percent of the data required by the US EPA with existing staff resources in the SDWIS-ST unit. There are currently three staff statewide responsible for this function. The program data needs have grown substantially over the past 15 to 20 years as additional drinking water regulations have been developed and implemented. The number of staff has not increased to address the growing data tracking and management needs. The new positions would be used to first address the specific data management needs related to lead and copper sampling while also working with existing staff to address the overall data management and tracking needs of the drinking water regulatory program. This would be an effective approach to resolving ongoing data management issues while fully developing and implementing effective systems that meet program and stakeholder needs as well as Federal reporting requirements.

B. Background/History

Federal Reporting

The State Water Board, as the federally designated primacy agency for the drinking water regulatory program in California, is responsible for the implementation of the federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA), through the regulation of public water systems.

The workload involved with regulating public water systems to support the provision of safe drinking water associated with this request includes (1) the enforcement of laws and regulations to assure that all public water systems routinely monitor water quality and meet current standards; (2) assuring notification is provided to consumers when standards are not being met; (3) oversight of LPA small water system regulatory programs; and (4) seeing that program data integrity and submitting LPA and other reported required data to the US EPA data repository. The DDW and local county health departments regulate over 7,500 public water systems across the State.

The DDW currently has 53 positions in the Program Management Branch, 26 positions in the Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program, and 27 positions that oversee the following:

- (1) development of drinking water regulations,
- (2) oversight of local county water system regulatory programs,

Analysis of Problem

- (3) recycled water project review and permitting,
- (4) technical investigations and development of standards for potable reuse of recycled water,
- (5) and data management and federal reporting compliance.

Program management workload is measured in regulations adopted, evaluations of local programs conducted, recycled water projects reviewed and permitted, and data records submitted to the federal EPA data repository. The workload of the Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program is measured by the number of laboratory reviews, audits, evaluations and enforcement activities conducted.

Problem Statement

In a letter sent to the State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water, on January 29, 2016, the US EPA identified two specific areas of concern with the current inability of California to meet federal drinking water regulatory program requirements. The first component, an inability to meet federal requirements for onsite review of water systems, known as "sanitary surveys" was previously addressed.

The second component, addressed as part of this proposal, concerns improving California's ability to meet federal requirements for quarterly reporting of required public water system compliance information.

Currently DDW is only able to report approximately 30 percent of the data required by the EPA with existing staff resources in the SDWIS-ST unit. There are currently three staff statewide responsible for this function. The program data needs have grown substantially over the past 15 to 20 years as additional drinking water regulations have been developed and implemented. The number of staff has not increased to address the growing data tracking and management needs. In fact, the DDW has utilized field staff to augment data entry and submittal needs which reduces the program's ability to comply with federal mandates for the completion of sanitary surveys. The new positions would be used to first address the specific data management needs related to lead and copper sampling while also working with existing staff to address the overall data management and tracking needs of the drinking water regulatory program. This would be an effective approach to resolving ongoing data management issues while fully developing and implementing effective systems that meet program and stakeholder needs as well as Federal reporting requirements.

Lead and Copper Rule

California public water systems routinely conduct lead and copper tap water monitoring in compliance with the US EPA/California Lead and Copper Rule. The number of required samples is dependent upon the size of the systems and most systems are now on triennial sampling since the rule has been in place since the early 1990s. Lead and copper data is currently submitted to each district and hand entered into a local database to be submitted later to a state wide database. The manual entry of the data leads to errors that are nearly impossible to identify until after submission to US EPA. These data entry errors increase field staff work efforts to investigate the potential water quality violation.

Problem Statement

Currently, public water suppliers very rarely include schools in their sampling for lead and copper because regulations (Lead and Copper Rule) specifically require sampling of single family dwellings. Additionally, there is no federal law requiring testing of drinking water in schools, except those schools that have their own water supply and are thus regulated under the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). With the additional guidance and information from the Water Board, public water systems can then provide that additional information to local educational agencies.

Analysis of Problem

C. State Level Considerations

This proposal is consistent with the objectives of Chapter 35, Statutes of 2014 (SB 861), which transferred responsibility for administering the Drinking Water Program from the California Department of Public Health (CDPH) to the State Board effective July 1, 2014. Per the provisions of SB 861, the State Water Board now has the primary enforcement authority to enforce federal and state safe drinking water acts, and is responsible for the regulatory oversight, along with LPAs of about 7,500 public water systems throughout the state.

Based on water quality violations that were entered into the DDW information system database, for calendar year 2015, approximately 200 public water systems served water that exceeded a primary drinking water standard for at least part of the year. This failure to meet primary drinking water standards translated into approximately 720,000 persons being served water with concentrations of a primary drinking water standard above its Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL). Of these 200 water systems, 160 served a population of less than 1,000 persons each. One of the main objectives of the program transfer from CDPH to the DDW in the State Water Board was to focus state oversight on small, disadvantaged communities to address unmet drinking water needs in these areas whose water systems have not been able to reliably provide safe drinking water to their customers.

The State Board recently released "The Safe Drinking Water Plan for California" (Plan) which focuses on how it proposes to improve access to reliable and healthy drinking water for communities throughout the state. Many of the recommendations in the Plan are to provide greater oversight and assistance to public water systems that are not serving safe drinking water to their customers.

This proposal also is consistent with the Governor's State Water Action Plan "To provide safe water for all communities" and the Human Right to Water Act (Chapter 524, Statutes of 2012 (AB 685)) by providing necessary resources to assist struggling local water systems in finding solutions to existing water supply and water quality deficiencies.

Additional database staffing will continue to improve the collection of data regarding compliance statistics and performance metrics that will be needed to measure the access to safe drinking water in the state. Continued failure to provide complete submittals of required data to USEPA could result in a Corrective Action Plan letter requiring California to address the problem within a specified timeframe.

D. Justification

Program Management Branch

Having timely and quality data is critical to the DDW's ability to track compliance, issue enforcement actions, and follow-up on directives regarding the provision of safe drinking water by public water systems. There is only 3 staff dedicated in the SDWIS-ST unit to managing the data coming in from the 24 district offices, 30 LPA counties, and 7,500 water systems across the state. Currently DDW is only reporting approximately 30 percent of the data required by the US EPA because of lack of staff in that unit. In addition, this number of staff is not sufficient to ensure that field staff, LPA staff and laboratories are trained on how to properly utilize the DDW's data systems. No data quality checks can currently be performed to verify the integrity of the data submitted to the DDW for submission to the US EPA. The increased staff will incrementally increase the amount of required data being submitted to US EPA. It is estimated that the data submission level can be increased to 50 percent by the end of the second year after the subject budget year.

Lead and Copper Rule

Temporary resources equivalent to two positions are needed for two years to develop and distribute various guidance documents and information so that public water systems can use the LCR to be more protective of public safety. These resources will be utilized to provide guidance to public water systems and local primacy agencies to expedite reliable data transfer into the state and federal databases that can be made available for public use.

Analysis of Problem

The guidance to be developed will outline proper site selection and sampling protocols; repeat sampling requirements if the initial sampling reveals elevated lead results; submission requirements to DDW; requirements for posting of the results on the DDW website to increase transparency of the results to the public; water quality forms to expedite transmittal of data; and guidance on the possible evaluation of on-site plumbing to correct any elevated lead results.

E. Outcomes and Accountability

Beginning in September 2015, performance measures for the DDW will be added to the State Water Resources Control Board website. The additional work performed by the added staff will be reflected in the performance measures.

Projected Outcomes

Workload Measure	CY	BY	BY+1	BY+2	BY+3	BY+4
SDWIS Data Reporting ⁽³⁾	35%	35%	40%	45%		

- (1) Increased staff will enable appropriate sampling guidance to be developed; dissemination of guidance and additional technical assistance related to the guidance provided to local primacy agencies and public water systems.
- (2) At this point in time it is estimated that the percentage of data reported could reach 45 percent by the end of the second year after the budget year.

F. Analysis of All Feasible Alternatives

Alternative 1 – Provide 2 additional program staff for US EPA reporting and temporary resources for LCR to the DDW.

Pro: This alternative will allow the DDW to promulgate guidance information to inform public water systems and local primacy agencies about water quality issues related to the Lead Copper Rule provide follow-up technical assistance. This will also provide the required level of resources to increase reporting of the information required to be submitted to the US EPA.

Con: Will require increased staffing at the DDW. Additional fees may be required on public water systems to cover costs.

Alternative 2 – Redirect staff which will impact non-core regulatory work such as drought, funding and recycled water.

Pros: No increase in the size of state government. Public water system fees would not be increased to support the additional staff.

Cons: The Water Board would have to identify staff in other programs to do part of this work, which will reduce the amount of staff needed to accomplish other high priority activities.

Alternative 3 – Do Nothing

Pros: No increase to state government. No increase in water system fees.

Cons: No additional technical assistance will be provided or made available to the public water systems and local educational agencies, including those in severely disadvantaged communities, who will still lack adequate guidance needed to be able to provide water in their communities.

G. Implementation Plan

Analysis of Problem

The DDW will advertise and hire these staff as soon as possible in FY 16-17. New scientific and required engineering staff necessary to support the DDW will be trained and will be doing productive work within three months of hire.

H. Supplemental Information

No special resources are needed to support this proposal.

I. Recommendation

The State Water Board recommends Alternative 1 – Temporary resources for preparation of LCR guidance that will help public water systems be more protective of public health, and the permanent positions will improve the ability of DDW and the State of California to meet federal US EPA reporting requirements related to public water system compliance.



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

REGION IX

75 Hawthorne Street

San Francisco, CA 94105-3901

January 29, 2016

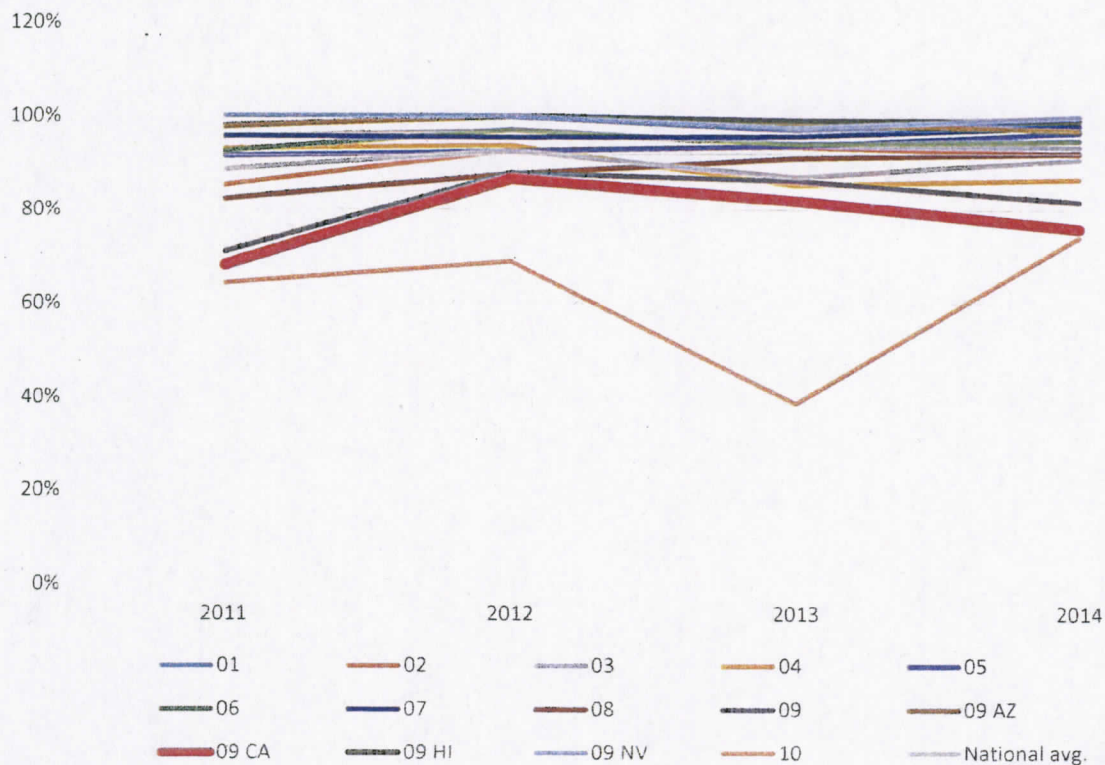
Cindy Forbes, P.E., Deputy Director
Division of Drinking Water
State Water Resource Control Board
1001 I Street, 24th Floor
Sacramento, CA 95814

Dear Ms. Forbes,

EPA has evaluated California's performance in meeting national Government Performance Results Act (GPRA) measures and drinking water regulatory program requirements. Based on this evaluation, EPA found that while California's drinking water program continues to effectively target its limited resources to addressing priority public health matters, there are a number of programmatic requirements that are not being fulfilled in a timely and appropriate manner. Specifically, California's drinking water program failed to meet federal requirements for 1) onsite review of water system operations and maintenance capability, also known as a sanitary surveys, and 2) incomplete quarterly reporting of required public water system compliance information.

In accordance with 40 CFR Part 142.16, primacy agencies must conduct sanitary surveys no less than once every three years for community water systems and no less than once every five years for non-community water systems. For the period 2012-2015, California (noted in bold RED in the graph provided) remains below the national average, below all primacy agencies within Region 9, and below the average of states in eight other EPA Regions, for the percentage of community water system surveys completed.

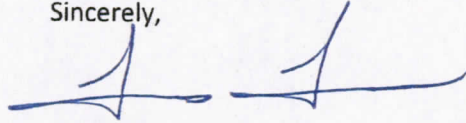
Sanitary Survey Completion by Year



Our most recent program and file review report will highlight insufficient personnel as one factor in California's inability to fulfill the required aspects of the delegated program, in its findings and recommendations.

We are encouraged with recently approved water system fee legislation in California and are hopeful that the drinking water program will receive the necessary resources and personnel to address program implementation and performance shortfalls.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, consisting of a stylized 'T' followed by a horizontal line and a small flourish.

Tomas Torres
Director
Water Division



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

Chair Felicia Marcus
California Water Resources Control Board
1001 I Street
Sacramento, CA 95814

FEB 29 2016

OFFICE OF WATER

Dear Chair Marcus:

There is no higher priority for the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency than protecting public health and ensuring the safety of our nation's drinking water. Under the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA), California and other states have the primary responsibility for the implementation and enforcement of drinking water regulations, while the EPA is tasked with oversight of state efforts. Recent events in Flint, Michigan, and other U.S. cities, have led to important discussions about the safety of our nation's drinking water supplies. I am writing today to ask you to join in taking action to strengthen our safe drinking water programs, consistent with our shared recognition of the critical importance of safe drinking water for the health of all Americans.

First, with most states having primacy under SDWA, we need to work together to ensure that states are taking action to demonstrate that the Lead and Copper Rule (LCR) is being properly implemented. To this end, the EPA's Office of Water is increasing oversight of state programs to identify and address any deficiencies in current implementation of the Lead and Copper Rule. EPA staff are meeting with every state drinking water program across the country to ensure that states are taking appropriate actions to address lead action level exceedances, including optimizing corrosion control, providing effective public health communication and outreach to residents on steps to reduce exposures to lead, and removing lead service lines where required by the LCR. I ask you to join us in giving these efforts the highest priority.

Second, to assure the public of our shared commitment to addressing lead risks, I ask for your leadership in taking near-term actions to assure the public that we are doing everything we can to work together to address risks from lead in drinking water. Specifically, I urge you to take near-term action in the following areas:

- (1) Confirm that the state's protocols and procedures for implementing the LCR are fully consistent with the LCR and applicable EPA guidance;
- (2) Use relevant EPA guidance on LCR sampling protocols and procedures for optimizing corrosion control;
- (3) Post on your agency's public website all state LCR sampling protocols and guidance for identification of Tier 1 sites (at which LCR sampling is required to be conducted);
- (4) Work with public water systems – with a priority emphasis on large systems – to increase transparency in implementation of the LCR by posting on their public website and/or on your agency's website:

- the materials inventory that systems were required to complete under the LCR, including the locations of lead service lines, together with any more updated inventory or map of lead service lines and lead plumbing in the system; and
- LCR compliance sampling results collected by the system, as well as justifications for invalidation of LCR samples; and

(5) Enhance efforts to ensure that residents promptly receive lead sampling results from their homes, together with clear information on lead risks and how to abate them, and that the general public receives prompt information on high lead levels in drinking water systems.

These actions are essential to restoring public confidence in our shared work to ensure safe drinking water for the American people. I ask you for your leadership and partnership in this effort and request that you respond in writing, within the next 30 days, to provide information on your activities in these areas.

To support state efforts to properly implement the LCR, the EPA will be providing information to assist states in understanding steps needed to ensure optimal corrosion control treatment and on appropriate sampling techniques. I am attaching to this letter a memorandum from the EPA's Office of Ground Water and Drinking Water summarizing EPA recommendations on sampling techniques. We will also be conducting training for state and public water systems staff to ensure that all water systems understand how to carry out the requirements of the LCR properly. Finally, we are working to revise and strengthen the LCR, but those revisions will take time to propose and finalize; our current expectation is that proposed revisions will be issued in 2017. The actions outlined above are not a substitute for needed revisions to the rule, but we can and should work together to take immediate steps to strengthen implementation of the existing rule.

While we have an immediate focus on lead in drinking water, we recognize that protection of the nation's drinking water involves both legacy and emerging contaminants, and a much broader set of scientific, technical and resource challenges as well as opportunities. This is a shared responsibility involving state, tribal, local and federal governments, system owners and operators, consumers and other stakeholders. Accordingly, in the coming weeks and months, we will be working with states and other stakeholders to identify strategies and actions to improve the safety and sustainability of our drinking water systems, including:

- ensuring adequate and sustained investment in, and attention to, regulatory oversight at all levels of government;
- using information technology to enhance transparency and accountability with regard to reporting and public availability of drinking water compliance data;
- leveraging funding sources to finance maintenance, upgrading and replacement of aging infrastructure, especially for poor and overburdened communities; and
- identifying technology and infrastructure to address both existing and emerging contaminants.

As always, the EPA appreciates your leadership and engagement as a partner in our efforts to protect public health and the environment. Please do not hesitate to contact me, or your staff may contact Peter Grevatt, Director of the Office of Ground Water and Drinking Water at grevatt.peter@epa.gov or (202) 564-8954.

Thank you in advance for your support to ensure that we are fulfilling our joint responsibility for the protection of public health and to restore public confidence in our shared work to ensure safe drinking water for the American people.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Joel Beauvais". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Joel Beauvais
Deputy Assistant Administrator

Enclosure

	CY	BY	BY+1	BY+2	BY+3	BY+4
Positions						
Permanent	0.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Temporary	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Exempt	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Board	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Positions	0.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Salaries and Wages						
Earnings - Permanent	0	137,000	137,000	137,000	137,000	137,000
Earnings - Temporary	0	137,000	137,000	0	0	0
Earnings - Statutory/Exempt	0	0	0	0	0	0
Overtime, Holiday, Other	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Salaries and Wages	\$0	\$274,000	\$274,000	\$137,000	\$137,000	\$137,000
Staff Benefits						
Dental Insurance	0	0	0	0	0	0
Disability Leave	0	0	0	0	0	0
Health Insurance	0	60,000	60,000	30,000	30,000	30,000
Life Insurance	0	0	0	0	0	0
Medicare Taxation	0	0	0	0	0	0
OASDI	0	0	0	0	0	0
Retirement	0	58,000	58,000	29,000	29,000	29,000
Unemployment Insurance	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vision Care	0	0	0	0	0	0
Workers Compensation	0	0	0	0	0	0
Staff Benefits - Other	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Staff Benefits	0	118,000	118,000	59,000	59,000	59,000
Total Personal Services	\$0	\$392,000	\$392,000	\$196,000	\$196,000	\$196,000
Operating Expenses and Equipment						
General Expense	0	10,000	10,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
Printing	0	4,000	4,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Communications	0	8,000	8,000	4,000	4,000	4,000
Postage	0	4,000	4,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Insurance	0	0	0	0	0	0
Travel	0	20,000	20,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Training	0	8,000	8,000	4,000	4,000	4,000
Facilities Operations	0	34,000	34,000	17,000	17,000	17,000
Utilities	0	0	0	0	0	0
Consulting and Professional Services	0	0	0	0	0	0
Departmental Services	0	0	0	0	0	0
Consolidated Data Centers	0	0	0	0	0	0
Information Technology	0	0	0	0	0	0
Central Administrative Services	0	0	0	0	0	0
Office Equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unclassified/Special Adjustment	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Operating Expenses and Equipment	\$0	\$88,000	\$88,000	\$44,000	\$44,000	\$44,000
Total Budget Request	\$0	\$480,000	\$480,000	\$240,000	\$240,000	\$240,000
Fund Source - State Operations						
General Fund	0	0	0	0	0	0
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other/Special Funds	0	480,000	480,000	240,000	240,000	240,000
Total State Operations Expenditures	\$0	\$480,000	\$480,000	\$240,000	\$240,000	\$240,000
Fund Source - Local Assistance						
General Fund	0	0	0	0	0	0
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other/Special Funds	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Local Assistance Expenditures	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

**STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD
FISCAL YEAR 2016-17
BUDGET CHANGE PROPOSAL**

LEAD AND COPPER FEDERAL REPORTING

Positions Requested FY 2016-17	Workload	Workload Standard	Basis for Standard
<p>Core Regulatory Program – Program Management Branch</p> <p>1.0 Water Resources Control Engineer (WRCE)</p>	<p>Data Management – Operate, maintain and troubleshoot state and federal (SDWIS – State) public water systems' database used for the tracking and reporting of water quality constituents, contact information, citations, compliance actions, and water system information that is available to the public for inquiry.</p> <p>Operate, maintain and troubleshoot Division of Drinking Water's water quality data base (WQI) used to track and determine regulatory compliance to drinking water standards. Coordinates data transfer between WQI and SDWIS.</p> <p>Develops water quality reports for field staff, management and in response to public inquiries.</p> <p>Enters water quality information into WQI and coordinates with field staff to ensure accuracy of water quality submittals.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 90th Percentile Lead Sample Results: review water systems that have not had 90th percentile lead levels reported to SDWIS/Fed to determine if any missing data results from non-compliance with sampling requirements, data entry issues, or problems with reporting the data to EPA, or if sampling and reporting is scheduled by the end of the sampling period. (400 hours) Implement SDWIS for LCR compliance tracking and reporting. Currently, only LCR 90th% data maintained by districts and LPAs is migrated to SDWIS. We do not have resources to implement compliance tracking for the LCR. As such, it is extremely difficult to determine the compliance status of any particular water system for the LCR. (900 hours) US EPA identified California's ability to meet federal requirements for quarterly reporting of required public water system compliance information. In order to more effectively comply with EPA requirement to report compliance information additional staff is required. (200 hours) 	<p>Management and staff experience on anticipated time required to perform tasks as well as employee duty statements.</p>

**STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD
FISCAL YEAR 2016-17
BUDGET CHANGE PROPOSAL**

LEAD AND COPPER FEDERAL REPORTING

Positions Requested FY 2016-17	Workload	Workload Standard	Basis for Standard
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Additional resources are required to work with the US EPA to develop and distribute guidance related to the Lead and Copper Rule (276 hours) 	
1.0 Environmental Scientist	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure that the LPAs are electronically reporting required data to the Division of Drinking Water in a timely and accurate manner. EPA Compliance Reporting Report LPA Program Performance Metrics to Management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordinate lead and copper rule compliance with the LPA, track deficiencies, provide guidance and local support (600 hours) Provide technical assistance to LPA regulated public water systems in completing electronic submittal of lead and copper data to SDWIS (900 hours) Meet with EPA to discuss above items at least quarterly or more frequent when requested by EPA. (276 hours) 	<p>Management and staff experience on anticipated time required to perform tasks as well as employee duty statements.</p>
Total = 2.0 Positions			

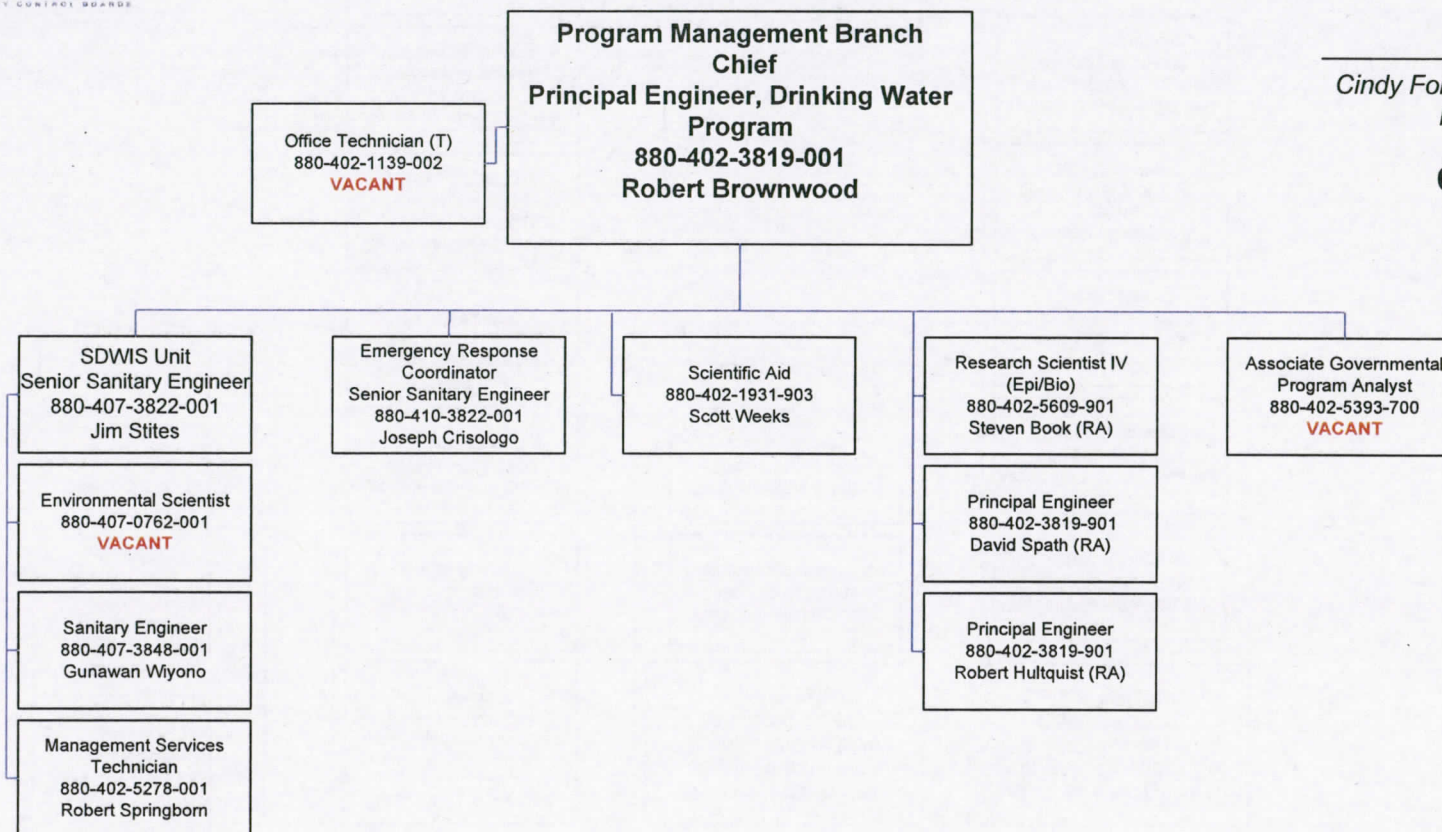
STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD
Division of Drinking Water
Program Management Branch
Data/Toxicology Office



Edmund G. Brown, Jr.
Governor

Cindy Forbes, Deputy Director
May 1, 2016

CURRENT



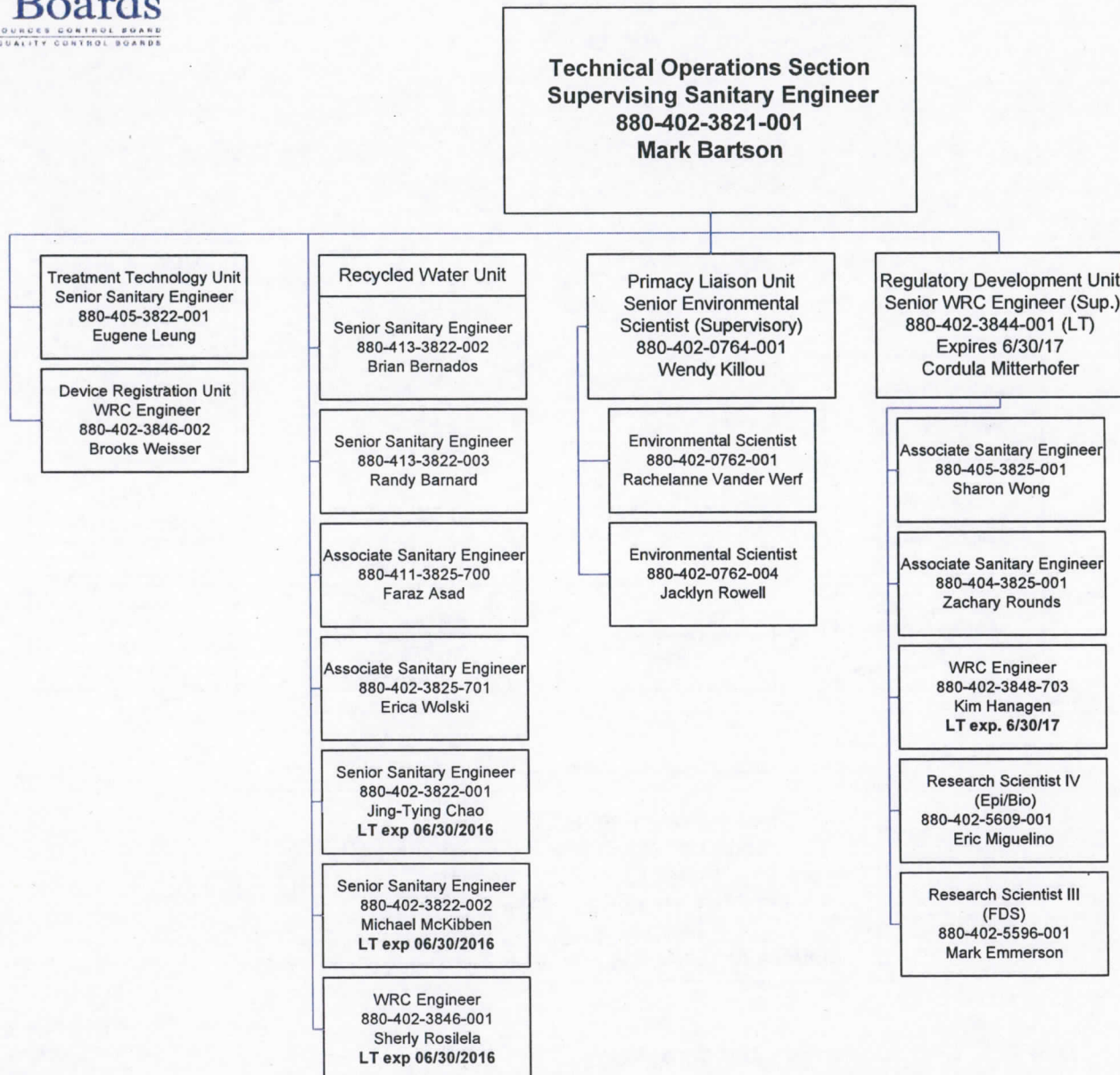
STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD
Division of Drinking Water
Program Management Branch
Technical Operations Section



Edmund G. Brown, Jr.
Governor

Cindy Forbes, Deputy Director
May 1, 2016

CURRENT





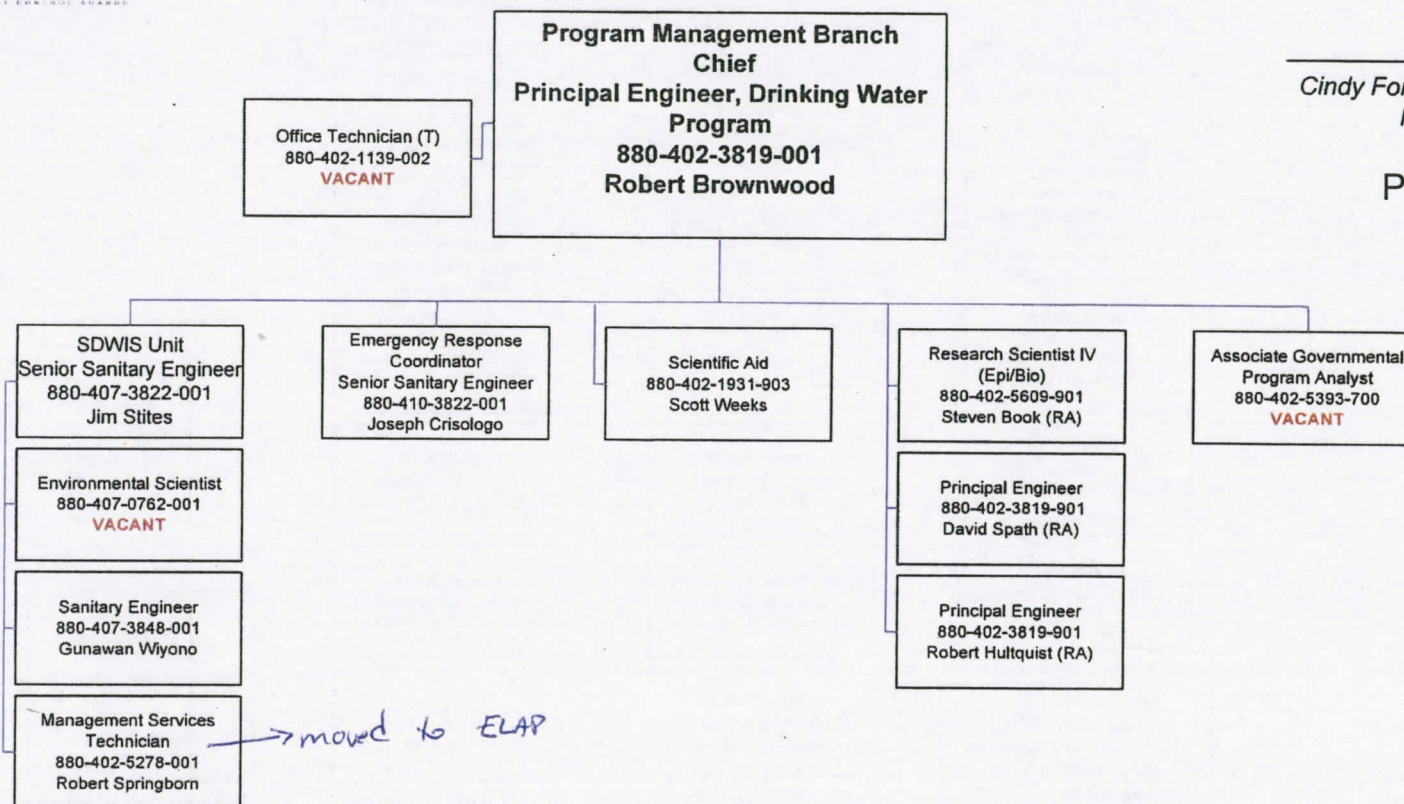
STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD
Division of Drinking Water
Program Management Branch
Data/Toxicology Office



Edmund G. Brown, Jr.
Governor

Cindy Forbes, Deputy Director
May 1, 2016

PROPOSED



WRCE - Proposed



STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD
Division of Drinking Water
Program Management Branch
Technical Operations Section



Edmund G. Brown, Jr.
Governor

Cindy Forbes, Deputy Director
May 1, 2016

PROPOSED

